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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION IN UTICA.

Condensed Monthly Report of the Tract Distributors in the town of Utica, under the direction of a committee of Gentlemen appointed by the Female Auxiliary Tract Society:—

The committee for ward No. 1 report, that "168 families received the tract; that the work this month (January) had been performed by the distributors with an unusual degree of interest on their part, and with much apparent profit to their own souls." Among the most important facts connected with the reports of this ward are the following:—

A distributor says—"I met a boy in the street, who asked me for a tract for his mother. I went to see the mother of the child, who received the tract with joy; said she could not read, but her little boy could, and it was a great comfort to her to hear him read such good books. Three families in my district, who at first made many objections to the tracts, consented to receive them." Another distributor says—"I have again distributed tracts in my district. They were all received thankfully, as far as we can judge from external circumstances. As I expect to leave town in a few days; with great regret I resign this interesting charge. The Lord has abundantly blessed me since I commenced it." Says another—"I think the friends of the tract cause ought to be encouraged, when they hear one and another inquiring for tracts, and the bible, as is the case in my district. There was much thankfulness expressed for the tracts, and great eagerness manifested for the word of life." A distributor, in seventeen families, reports two rejections; "one on the ground that the tracts did not emanate from their denomination; the other on the ground of unbelief in the doctrine of future punishment, which the tract was supposed to teach. The objector stated, that the bible contained no such doctrine, and that our business with each other related only to the present life. In another family, I found that the tract before distributed had been read by every member. The direction on the card having been strictly observed, and the decision, that the tract was the best one they had ever read, received the approbation of all. We were told at one house, "You know as well as other people, that we are professed Universalists; but we will read the tract, and give our opinion respecting it, when you come round again." In this ward, seven families, destitute of the bible, have been furnished with this inestimable treasure."

Ward No. 2.—By the report of the committee, it would seem that the distributors very generally have executed their trust with fidelity and profit, both to themselves and to the families visited. The distributor in district No. 2 reports—"By most of the families in my district, the tract was received with great kindness and gratitude. Some who had before refused, now accepted them, professing themselves friendly to the cause. One person only appeared really hostile, whom I left with the prayer in my heart, that the Holy Ghost would convince her "of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come." A poor coloured man and his wife, who could not read, said, "A kind neighbour, who frequently reads the bible to us, has also read the December tract." But on account of their not having comfortable apparel for the season, they were deterred from going to church. To the inquiry, if they would go, provided clothes were furnished, they replied with much apparent sincerity, "O yes, every Sunday." A French family received me very cordially. "Our children," they said, "through the blessed influence of Sunday schools, can read to us in English. Sabbath schools have done us much good. When we left France, there were no Sabbath schools there." The distributor adds—"May every one engaged in this work, be enabled to perform their duty, whether they meet with the cold answers of indifference, the tear of the penitent, or the scoff of the infidel."

In district No. 3, the distributor says—"I found the families generally glad to receive the tract. They thought it was a long time since the last distribution, and were anxiously waiting for a new tract. One individual, whose husband had forbidden her taking the tracts, and who seemed desirous to take one, began to contrive how she might gratify her wishes by deception. Being warned of the dreadful sin of lying, she thought it quite a trifling matter; though death would be preferred to eating meat on Friday."

In district No. 4, "three families were found anxiously waiting the return of another monthly distribution. The tract for December had been read by the inmates of a boarding-house, who, though unwilling to give any credit to the system, or to tract operations generally, passed a flattering encomium upon the tract. One individual remarked—"Next to the bible, I value religious tracts, and believe they are the means of great good, and have myself derived much instruction and consolation from them." At this juncture, her husband entered the room. On being informed that I had come again with a tract, he manifested evident satisfaction, saying, "They are good for me, and I shall read it before I leave the house." Another person, believing that the tract could do no harm, and not apprehending good, received it."

The distributor in district No. 5 says—"One family I found destitute of the bible, and unable to purchase, but would receive one as a present. On giving the tract to a female, she burst into tears, saying, "I am quite broken hearted." The cause of her grief I found to proceed from the reflection that she was afflicted with a drunken husband. She sat forlorn, while her cup of affliction was kept full by the intoxicated wretch and his reckless providers. The distressed woman complained that the venders of the burning liquid, which was consuming her husband and destroying her peace, would not listen to her entreaties to withhold it from him; and I have (said she) set down quite broken hearted, thinking that I must be miserable thro' life. But I am in the hands of a just God." Another family, who had received the tract "Persuasive to Public Worship," seemed very much rejoiced to see me. They wept as they expressed a desire to attend church; but were so destitute of clothing, having had all their apparel destroyed by fire, they could not be comfortable. This family are indeed destitute of the common comforts of life. Six children compose their earthly all, four of whom attend the Sabbath school."

In another district, embracing fifteen families, tracts were received candidly in all.—"One female, as she was addressed by the distributor, said with tears, "I feel anxious about my soul's eternal welfare." She felt that she should perish, if she were to die in her present state. She was exhorted to repent, and make the salvation of her soul her immediate concern. She begged the distributor not to forget her in her prayer, and to be sure to leave her a tract every month.—The head of a family, without personal religion, wished me always to take the liberty of conversing upon the subject of religion, with the members of her family." The distributor adds, "I had occasion to vindicate the tract cause, from the unjust accusation of its being a business got up from avaricious motives, as I found those who were disposed to impeach the sincerity of our efforts to do good to the souls, as well as bodies, of our fellow mortals. In one such instance, I was almost persuaded of my duty to withhold the little message of mercy. But observing, as I thought, a relenting, the tract was left. In this district I found two scholars for the infant, and one for the Sunday school. I have, on the whole, great encouragement to persevere in the blessed work of tract distribution, and feel that if I was qualified, instead of giving up my district, I would rather take a whole ward."

In district No. 8, all the families very willingly received the tract, including several who before refused.

In district No. 10, a very happy alteration has taken place. Says the distributor, "I found several families, who had before received me coolly, and actually rejected the tract, now received both with kindness. In many others my visit and message seemed very acceptable. I met with much less opposition, than from my last visit I had reason to expect. On my way home, I was impressed with the thought that surely the Lord had blessed this institution, and will bless it still more, if the labourers are faithful."

In this ward, two families were found destitute of the bible, and three individuals disposed to engage as distributors.

The committee for the third ward reports two families destitute of the bible, seven children gathered into Sunday or infant schools, and three persons willing to engage as distributors. "In district No. 2," says the report, "the distributor and the tract were greeted with much apparent joy and gratitude. The "Persuasive to Public Worship," distributed last month, had been read, and was spoken of in terms of high commendation. One family, who had lately moved into town, were much pleased with our plan, and said it was a privilege they had never before enjoyed. A female observed that she did not go to church, because her husband thought it was her duty to stay at home and take care of her household. He did not go himself, and was displeased with his children for attending. The father received the tract from me the last month, and stated that he attended church, spoke in high terms of the preacher, and confessed the importance of religion. His children do not attend Sabbath school, for want of clothes. The shame of their nakedness is in the cup of their father's inebriation."

The distributor in district No. 6 reports—"The tract, this month, in almost every instance, met with a favourable reception. We were happy to hear from the lips of two individuals, that the tract presented them last month had been attended with a blessing.—A female told us, that her husband, who had been for some time in the habit of absenting himself from public worship, after reading the "Persuasive," was compelled to renounce his vain excuses for the neglect; and he now attends on the means of grace. Encouragements like this rejoice our hearts, and ought to stimulate us to greater faithfulness in this work. The tract was received in two families, where they have heretofore been rejected. I found one child of a suitable age for the Sunday school; but his father, who is an enemy to this and all similar efforts, forbids his attendance."

The report of district No. 10, says—"We found a family destitute of the bible, who were willing to be supplied. A youth in the same family, who was laid upon a bed of sickness, received the tract with gratitude, listened with interest to the conversation, and promised to read the bible, if it should be given to him. Here we found nine fatherless children, crowded into one room, the youngest four weeks old. The mother wept when urged to look to the "widow's God." In another house we found a little group of children, five in number, who were bereft of both father and mother.—Surely these have a claim on christian sympathy and care. The almost entire ignorance of many of the gospel plan of salvation, is truly distressing. It seems to be a part of their religion to refuse to read the bible. We were feasted with an interview with an aged saint, who is lingering and longing to be dismissed from these earthly shores, that she may be with her Redeemer. Her soul seemed overflowing with anticipations of her future rest. In one of our visits this month, we have been solemnly admonished, by witnessing a former recipient of your tracts on a bed of sickness, too feeble to listen to this messenger of mercy—not to procrastinate the faithful discharge of our duties to a more convenient season. So far as this case is concerned, the work of your distribution is now sealed up for the judgment."

In ward No. 4, two hundred and eighty-seven families received the tract. One family was found destitute of the bible, and one individual who will aid in the distribution of tracts. In district No. 8, the tracts, in most instances, were gratefully received. One family, at first, manifested considerable hostility. It was overcome by seeing their children noticed by us, and thus consented to take the tract. The families in district No. 11, who the last month rejected the tracts, now received them. "We had (say the distributors,) some conversation with every family. Some of them we found quite insensible to their privileges; and others appeared destitute of the comforts of life, and indifferent to a better inheritance." Says a distributor—"The tracts in my district were cheerfully received. Several families expressed their thanks for the privilege of perusing them monthly. One in particular, who last month received the tract with reluctance, was now very happy to receive me and my message."

The committee for ward No. 5, report—"My districts have not been in all cases visited this month, in consequence of sickness, and other circumstances which have prevented the distributors from attending to their duty. In the 8th district, the tracts were very willingly received, and by most, highly appreciated. "One individual remarked—"Formerly I never attended church; but since the tract, "A Persuasive to Public Worship," has been read to me, I have been every Sabbath." Another, whose curiosity induced her to read the tract, found thereby that she had a sinful heart.—"Do, (said she), bring me a tract every month. I will promise to read them attentively, and will never treat you as unkindly again as I have done. But one case of aversion to tracts came to my knowledge. I obtained five scholars for the Sabbath school, and one for the infant school." In a district where the tracts were either reluctantly received, or totally refused, the last month, the distributor's report this month says—"I have been treated with much cordiality, and the tract was received by all with grateful pleasure." In the other districts the reports are very similar, bearing no particular impress of hostility, but generally that of kindness and satisfaction, both on the part of the distributors and the families visited. In district No. 16, "no families were found destitute of the word of God, and none in extreme poverty. We have to lament too much indifference to the cause of Sabbath schools. Some families alledged as an excuse for the non-attendance of their children, the want of good clothes. They were reminded that God looketh not on the outward appearance; and that if they were but made comfortable, the importance of regular attendance should outweigh every other consideration."

The district at Deerfield corners has again been visited, and the same delightful manifestations of approbation, which characterised the report last month, is happily preserved in the present one. A temperance society has been formed in the district, under very favourable circumstances; and there appears to be a general disposition among the inhabitants, to take hold upon the work of reformation. A female prayer meeting has also been established, and four persons found disposed to engage as distributors.

We have now completed the second monthly distribution. There have occurred a few instances of rejection, where the tracts had before been received. But in comparison with the results of the first, the present reports come full up to our expectations. While therefore, we are constrained affectionately to refer our beloved fellow labourers to these results, we ask, what motives to faithfulness in this precious work can be more touching, than those which are furnished in the penitent tear, from the eyes of dying fellow mortals, through the tender and affectionate and persevering application of our humble efforts for their spiritual renovation?

For the Western Recorder.

TO ACTIVE CHRISTIANS.—No. I.

Mr. Editor—I have a few things to suggest, for the consideration of those who are piously engaged in favour of the Sabbath, as well as in other works of benevolence and mercy.

In the early ages of the world, God manifested his will to men, in regard to their conduct towards him; and his approbation followed their acts of obedience, while he frowned upon the man who impiously set him at defiance. With Abraham and his seed he made a special covenant. Among them he established his church, and assured us that the gates of hell shall never prevail against it. Ever since that time, some have been zealously engaged for the honour and glory of God and the salvation of men. These have always had their enemies, who violently opposed their measures, and perverted their motives. But God has watched these enemies with a jealous eye; and while he has taken care of his faithful friends, he has not failed to cause the wrath of man to praise him. All the wicked devices of men and devils against his Anointed, he has so overruled, that they have been highly instrumental of advancing the cause they sought to overthrow.

Not many centuries after this covenant was made, God gave his people written laws, sanctioned with promises and threatenings; and whenever we turn our eye back upon ancient times, and read the history of God's dealings with his people, and his judgments upon his enemies, we are constrained to tremble before him. He has annexed a promise to every act of obedience, and a curse to every transgression. Though this is not a state of retribution, but of preparation and trial; yet God, in his dispensations of providence towards his creatures, has most clearly indicated his love of obedience, and hatred of disobedience. He set a mark on Cain, to show his abhorrence of his character. The old world he drowned with a flood, because of their wickedness, while he saved righteous Noah. Lot was sent to the mountains, that the Lord might destroy the cities of the plain. The waters of the Red sea were divided, for his chosen to pass through; but they returned to swallow up Pharaoh and his host. Who, then, that is wise, would not fear to break these laws, whether they relate to the present or the future life? His threatenings in reference to either, are alike positive; and we see that many things which he has said should come upon the wicked here, have actually come upon them; and who can for a moment doubt that his judgments will also be inflicted in another world?

It is an undeniable fact, if the bible is true, that God has a plan of his own, in relation to his church, and the success of his cause; and possessing all power, as he does, no human agency can frustrate this plan. Wicked men, who have been permitted to league against it, have at last been compelled to see, that all their opposition and wrath served but to advance its interests, and gain for it a permanency and extension, which nothing else could so effectually secure. The cause of the Christian is the cause of God; and he has the influence and the physical strength of the universe, which he can and will call to his aid, in advancing it. Christians have only to learn their duty from God's unerring word, and then, in meekness, and patience, and love, and forbearance, and kindness toward *all* men, be careful to do it as in the presence of the heart-searching Jehovah, who will judge them, as well for their *motives* as for their actions.

God, who will one day judge the righteous and the wicked, will turn to good account every wicked device and unholy passion of his enemies; and though they form in one mighty phalanx against the religion of the bible and its votaries, their opposition shall in some way be overruled, as was the sale of Joseph, the decree of Pharaoh against the male children of the Hebrews, and the crucifixion of Christ, so as to advance the cause they despise.

Christians, so long as they do their duty, have no reason to fear the result of the devices of wicked men. God has promised that to him every knee shall bow. He will attend to and overthrow the plots which are laid for his church. As an evidence of this, notice how he preserved Moses from the dreadful blow which threatened the extermination of the whole tribe of Israel. The plan seems to have been artfully laid, and vigorously and inhumanly pursued for a while; but God was raising up for his people a deliverer. The greater their oppression, the sooner they would be free. And these cruel acts of the enemy, which had for their end the destruction of Israel, were the only means, to human view, which could have brought forward and qualified this man to redeem that oppressed people from Egyptian bondage.

Sometimes God, for the encouragement of his people, changes the enraged Esau and the persecuting Saul into harmless friends, showing that he has all hearts in his hands. At other times he rescues his Israel from a Pharaoh; a David from a Saul; a Paul from those who had bound themselves by an oath not to eat or drink till they had slain him. Paul and Silas and Peter were delivered by miracle from prison.

Frequently have the enemies of the church, for a while, been permitted to triumph over it, or some of its most distinguished members, as in the case of Egypt over the Jews; Absalom and his associates over David; the chief presidents over Daniel; those who rejected Christ and his doctrine over Stephen; and France over the Bible and the Sabbath. But in all these and other instances, too numerous to mention, the cause of piety and religion were ultimately promoted. Really, I am sometimes at a loss, in my own mind, to determine, whether the friends or the enemies have done most towards the spread of the gospel, and obtaining for it a reception.

But this is no praise for wicked men.—They should not do evil, even that good may come; yet in all these transactions they did not *desire* the good, but the evil. Their motives were bad; their hearts were bad; and though their actions were overruled for good, they were at the same time levelled at the destruction of the cause they ultimately promoted.

This, however, does not lessen the obligations of Christians. They are called upon to *act;* and were they imprisoned, or banished to some desolate island, they could still pray, and the prayer of the righteous man availeth much.

Thus we see God will be glorified in all he permits to be done; and though the wicked object, they cannot prevent it. The more they rage, the sooner they shall accomplish their work, and the nearer is their destruction. Christians need not despair, though they should not at once succeed in *all* their endeavours to serve God and promote the good of man. They are called upon to perform their duty. If they do it, all will be well at last. COTTAGER.

For the Western Recorder.

ON PRAYER.

"Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss."

(*Continued.*)

I have said, that, subsequent to every season of powerful revival, there are to be found several distinct classes of professed Christians, who pray amiss for the return of such a blessing. These have already been characterised in general terms; but it is necessary to be more specific.

1st. Some professors are distinguished no less for indifference in times of general declension, than they are for ardent zeal in the midst of a season of revival. How many of these are self-deceived, eternity alone can tell. Visit them in the height of a revival, and you will see them partake largely of the general sentiment. Religion is then the grand object of their attention. They appear to be sincerely devoted to the cause of God, and to be living above the frowns and flatteries of the world. They seem to be *quite dead* to the world. It has no charms for them. All its wisdom is but folly; all its joys are but madness. Its vanities and allurements have lost all their charms; and one might suppose that thenceforward these professors would go on as pilgrims and strangers, plainly showing to all around them, that they seek a country whose builder and whose maker is God.

But mark the change. Visit these but a few months afterwards, and they are no longer the same persons. The world now engages their attention. They toil incessantly after its treasures. They covet its honours and distinctions. They are entangled by its allurements, and enticed by its friendships and its vanities. Ply them meekly with exhortations, and they will confess to you one moment, and excuse themselves the next. Plead with them, and they will turn you off with kind words and wishes. Expostulate with them, and they will accuse you of too much feeling. Warn them, in view of the coming judgment, and they will chide you for your rashness, and condemn you for your want of charity. Precepts and examples, arguments and motives, are all useless. Every thing seems to be lost upon them. The single fact, that now there is no special revival, seems to prevent them entirely from feeling the force of obligation.

I allude not here to that partial diminution of zeal, which all more or less experience in times of general declension. Nor is it my purpose to inquire how far this diminution is excusable in the sight of God. Be it far from me, thus to sit in judgment upon the piety of my christian brethren. Rather let me plead with and for them. Rather let me make personal confessions and supplications before the God of Heaven; and inquire solemnly, whether the writer who would admonish others, in not himself a still greater delinquent. Verily, if an apostle had need to fear lest he himself should prove a cast-away, who is there among us that should not tremble?

But the individuals whom I would now characterise, are such as have in a few short months undergone, seemingly, an almost total change of character. Once their affections appeared to be heavenly; now they are earthly. Once they would pour their silver and gold into the Lord's treasury; now they hoard it up for themselves and families, or lavish it upon the luxuries of life. Once their whole delight in conversation was about the things of the Redeemer's kingdom; now it is solely about the externals of religion, and the perishing things of time. Once they were seen at the social prayer-meeting, "in season and out of season;" now they are found in parties of amusement and recreation. Once they could retire many times a day for secret prayer, and self-examination in the glass of God's holy word; now they retire as often, to consult their changes of raiment in an earthly mirror. Once they led their young children, or their little brothers and sisters, into the closet, where all would kneel in supplication; now they lead them to the gay party, or send them to the mazy dance. Once they were faithful to warn sinners, whenever they had an opportunity; now they neglect to warn them; and *virtually* take their part against the friendly admonitions of others. Once nothing could be more ungrateful to them, than the pretences and the sneers of the wicked; now they take these wicked by the hand, and begin indirectly to sanction their very opposition to vital godliness.

Are these *professed* friends of *pure* religion now praying for a revival? They may think they are; but they are mistaken. At least, the revival which they now desire is one of a very special character. It is one which will come, humanly speaking, of its own accord, and take care of itself; one which will bring with it no trials, anxieties, or labours; one which will demand no self-denial, no relinquishment of unseasonable enjoyments or gratifications. It is, in short, a revival which contains more of earth than of heaven, that they would ask of God. If such a petition is granted, then indeed the Christian may henceforward serve supremely both God and mammon; and the carnal mind, instead of being enmity to God, is now become subject to his law; and the prince of darkness himself may become a fellow heir among the sons of light. O, what a jubilee would be held in honour of such a revival, amid the regions of despair.

Christian professor, you that think you are praying for a revival, deceive not yourself. Examine the portrait I have now drawn. Can you discover strong traces of resemblance? Be careful. Watch, and enquire, "Lord, is it I?" If this is in truth your character, you need not wonder at the progress of irreligion and infidelity. Your example, and the conduct of others that resembles it, have been the grand procuring cause. The sceptic will never fail to quote your inconsistencies, as a demonstration of the emptiness of all religion. I repeat it; if infidelity increases, you yourself are the cause. If irreligion triumphs, it is because so many of its professed enemies, like you, have virtually been found in its ranks.—And do you any longer even pretend to be praying for a revival; you who are doing almost every thing by your example, to prevent the progress of holy living? Alas, deliverance must spring from some other quarter. As for you, ———.

(*To be continued.*)

From the Cincinnati Christian Journal.

RESTRAINTS OF POPERY.

Catholics boast of the purity of their faith. A man's faith generally has some influence upon his practice. Rome is the seat and fountain head of the Romish church. There dwells the Pope, or as he is called, the vicegerent of heaven. There sit those *infallible* councils, which are the conservators of the faith and purity of the "*true church.*" There, according to catholic fable, are deposited the ashes of Peter. There is the wood of the "*true cross.*" There also are the relics of the saints, the library of the Vatican, and an office of the holy inquisition, and all the "appliances and means" which the *successors* of Peter need to guard this catholic garden from the "pravity of heresy," and the defilements of sin. We should expect, therefore, if the catholic church be what it professes, to find the utmost purity of faith and practice within the walls of the "seven-hilled city." But what conclusion ought to be drawn from the following well authenticated facts:—

Eighteen thousand assassinations were perpetrated in Rome, during the papacy of Pius VI, from 1775 to 1800; that is two per diem. "The *atrocity* of the laws of Napoleon," to employ the language of the catholic Cardinal N——, "corrected this iniquitous habit." Let it be remembered that these happened in the very "*high place*" of Romanism, and in a country over which the Pope exercises the supreme authority, both of a temporal and a spiritual lord; and claims the right of disposing not only of the lives, but also of the souls of his subjects. They took place too, in a country from which protestant principles have been carefully excluded by the strong arm of power, by the fires of the inquisition, and the terrors of the rack, and the dungeon. In some other countries, popery is modified by the vicinage of opposing principles. But in Rome, we see the legitimate effects of the system in all its varied forms of impurity, impiety and blood. That must be a *luminous faith* indeed, which by its easy terms of absolution, virtually legalises assassination; and which, for a sum of money, screens from merited punishment the murderer whose hands are reeking with a brother's blood.

Some of our readers may possibly be incredulous as to the nature and extent of the impiety and corruption of this self-styled *infallible* church. They may have forgotten, perhaps, the scriptural characteristics of that "*falling away,*" and "*that man of sin, the son of perdition, who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or is worshipped, so that he, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God.*" The haughty pretensions of the Pope, and the powers which have been ascribed to the Bishop of Rome by his followers, show most unequivocally, to whom this prophetic description of the apostle is justly applicable. For thus saith *Bellarmine*, a writer of high repute among Catholics:—

"Fides catholica docet omnem, virtutem esse bonam, omne vitium malum: Si autem Papa erraret præcipiendo vitia, vel prohibendo virtutes; teneretur ecclesia credere vitia esse bona, virtutes malas, nisi vellet contra conscientiam peccare."——Bellarmine, de Pont. Romano, lib. iv. chap. 5.

Which in English runs thus: "The catholic faith teaches that all virtue is good, and all vice, evil; but if the Pope should err by inculcating vice, or by prohibiting virtue; the church must believe that vice is good, and virtue evil, unless she would sin against conscience." Thus making the Pope superior to the Almighty, and ascribing to him powers directly subversive of the moral government of God.

It is from this polluted source, that more than half a million of the free citizens of this republic, are content to draw their rules of faith and practice, instead of the pure, una-

dulterated word of God. It is to teachers sent out from this hot bed of all anti-christian & anti-republican influences, that many protestant parents submit the education of their offspring. Do Protestants know that in all the catholic schools in this country, the pupils are denied all access to protestant writers; and are obliged to make use of such only as have been written by Catholics? Do they know, too, that every student is obliged, by the rules of the institution, to engage in the idolatrous ceremonies of the Romish ritual? Let those who thus traffic in the souls of their children, look to it?

TEMPERANCE.

STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE IN ALBANY.

An interesting report of the Committee of the Albany Temperance Society, furnishes the subjoined statement, which is believed to be actually far short of the whole truth. The estimate has been made partly by individual observation, and partly by reference to authentic documents; but lest the statement should seem to be overdrawn, it has been subject to several specific deductions. The average price of ardent spirits drank in the city, for instance, has been reckoned at the low rate of fifty cents per gallon; the number of *acknowledged* tipplers, too, rather than *the total* number of those who *deserve* that character, has been given; and so of other items. Still the statement is sufficiently appalling:—

"After as thorough an examination as the nature of the duties would admit, both from actual observation, and information received from sources upon which reliance may be placed, they have come to the following results, viz:—

The estimated population of the city,	20,000
No. of taverns and groceries,	415
" gallons of spirits sold to be used in the city,	200,000
" of habitual drunkards,	500
" of tipplers,	4,000
" who practice total abstinence,	2,000
" of families do. do.	200
" groceries declining the business of selling spirits,	9
" taverns, do.	2
" of deaths by intemperance,	200
" of widows,	100
" of orphans,	170
Cost of 200,000 gallons of spirits, at 50 cts. per gallon, (the lowest estimate),	$100,000

"Your committee are of opinion that all these estimates, especially those that have been made from information received from other sources than actual examination, are at least strictly within the bounds of truth; and in many instances far short of what they could, with the utmost propriety, have been extended in their report."

The report proceeds to compare different items together, which give some rather alarming inferences; such, for instance, as that the total quantity of ardent spirits consumed, if equally divided among the population, would suffice to make tipplers of the whole mass. As we have not room for the whole report, our readers may be left to make computations for themselves, from the facts above stated. The report closes as follows:—

"Finally, in conclusion, your committee have the pleasure to add, that the many apprehended difficulties in the prosecution of our inquiries were found to be for the most part imaginary. With very few exceptions, it is believed that your visiting committees were politely received, and a sentiment seems generally to prevail even among the most indifferent, that something must be done to avert this threatening ruin and wide spreading vice of our city, and that the plan of our society, upon total abstinence, is the only feasible one to be adopted. This we infer from the repeated expressions of approbation of our efforts, from those who have taken no decided part in our labours; and the generally prevailing sentiment among our citizens, that the general use of ardent spirits is entirely unnecessary. From these, and a variety of like reasons, your committee are fully of opinion, that with increased and untiring zeal this society have reason to conclude, that their efforts will be finally crowned with success; and that under the guidance and support of divine Providence, we shall be the humble instruments of saving many from an ignominious and premature grave; of soothing the griefs and drying the tears of the unfortunate mother, and the unfortunate offspring of an intemperate father; of staying the progress of poverty and crime; of redeeming and elevating the character and promoting the dearest interests and glory of our beloved county."

PRATTSBURGH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Prattsburgh, Steuben county, N.Y. held agreeable to previous notice, on the 1st day of January, to take into consideration the subject of *intemperance*, and the expediency of forming a Youth's Temperance Society: After an address by David Malin, appropriate to the occasion, Deacon Gamaliel Loomis was called to the chair, and David Malin appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:—

Whereas intemperance, that foe to God and man, has, for many years, been making rapid and fearful inroads upon our moral and physical world—corrupting society dismembering families, throwing upon the public charity a host of paupers, and leaving in its loathsome train, the broken fragments of splendid fortunes, and the mere wrecks of intellectual greatness; and

Whereas the ravages of this hydra-headed monster, unless stayed in their onward course, by some mighty and determined effort, threaten soon to annihilate our moral and religious institutions, and to spread destruction and death through our land; and

Whereas the intemperate use of ardent spirits has been sanctioned by public consent; and will coutinue to be, until the whole train of intoxicating liquors, as a common drink, are brought entirely into disrepute by a change of public opinion: Therefore,

Resolved, That we as patriots, philanthropists, and as christians, are loudly called upon by considerations drawn from heaven, earth and hell, to bear our united and decided testimony against them; and that the best means of accomplishing this object is by union of design, and concert of action.

Resolved, That it is expedient, and that we do now form a Youth's Temperance Society, on the principle of entire abstinence.

As the influence of females is acknowledged to be great, and as many of them have already distinguished themselves in helping forward the benevolent operations of the day; therefore,

Resolved, That the young ladies of Prattsburgh, be invited to become members of this Society.

In view of the great and beneficial effects of the temperance cause,

Resolved, That a period has now arrived, when it is totally inconsistent for a professed Christian, with the evils of intemperance staring him full in the face, either to use, make, or vend distilled spirits.

A constitution was then adopted, and in a short time received *two hundred* signatures.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the present year:—

Seymour Gookins, A. B. *President.*
David Malin, *Vice-President.*
Henry H. Spaulding, *Sec'ry.*
Flavel Loomis, Jonathan B. Chapin, Eben S. Judson, Augustin H. Hotchkin, Robert L. Porter, *Executive Committee.*

DRINK ON!!

Preface to the second edition of "some inquiries into the effects of Fermented Liquors." By a Water-Drinker. London, 1828:—

If you mean to live long, said a physician to his patient, you must abstain from these fermented liquors. A week had scarcely elapsed ere they again met. "Well," asked the physician, "have you attended to my advice?" "I have, indeed, Doctor; and, if I persevere, I certainly shall live longer than ever man existed on earth. I have abstained seven days, and they have been longer than any seven years of my life."

The want of intellectual resources; and the torpor, both of body and mind, which is occasioned by the sudden loss of an accustomed stimulant, are the evils immediatly attendant upon abstinence from fermented liquor.

If you have not sufficient vigour to endure this uneasiness for a few weeks, do not make the attempt; drink on; barter your heritage for a mess of pottage. But be consistent; do not murmur at your uneasiness when the stimulant ceases to operate. The laws of nature are never offended with impunity. Depression of spirits is the misery of your lucid intervals.

If you have not sufficient resources to fill the awkward interval from dinner till evening; if you must sacrifice a few hours of every day; if all the treasures of nature and of art; if all the pleasures of health, of the affections, of taste and of intellect, cannot content you; do not make the attempt; drink on. But be consistent; do not complain of the shortness of life, of the pangs of disease, or of premature old age. "Pallor et genæ pendulæ; tremulæ manus." Do not be surprised at the horrid forms which attend your deity: Silenus and Satyrs are in his train.

Soon as the potion works, the human countenance,
The express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear,
Or ounce or tyger, hog or bearded goat.
And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul disfigurement,
But boast themselves more comely than before.

EXTRACT FROM A PASTOR'S JOURNAL.

"I saw him carried out of his dwelling. The coffin was large, for he was a manly youth. On it were the initials of his name, H. C. ag. 25. His widow followed him, beautiful in grief. She was 22. When I joined their hands I said, none had brighter, fairer prospects. Now he is no more. It was a sad slaughter. Ardent spirit did it. I knew it. All knew it. Many sighed deeply as they laid him in the grave, and thought it was so. I wanted to say it was. I spoke long at the house, and again at the grave, and of every thing but his destroyer. The fire burned in my bosom, and I wished to attack him over the lifeless body, and warn the young men of my charge to beware of his wiles. But all would have pronounced it imprudent; unkind to friends, and unsuitable to the occasion, and I was compelled to be silent. And thus, thought I, it is. The demon intemperance can slay our young men, and none can peep or mutter. The cause of their death must be hushed up. It must be ascribed to every thing but the reality. H. C. it was said, died of consumption, and the demon laughed every time the lie was told."—*Conn. Obs.*

QUERE—By what rule of the gospel did the pastor regulate his conduct in this case? Is it certain that he cleared his garments from the blood of souls?

The Drinker satisfied.—In a town where there is a flourishing Temperance Society, a female called on a neighbour, and found three or four children crying around her.—After customary salutations the mother said to the visitor, "*My children are crying for something to eat, and I have not a mouthful to give them.*" Their father lay drunk on the bed.—*Conn. Obs.*

Lake Navigation.—The Sacket's Harbour Herald gives the names of *eight* temperance masters of schooners on Lake-Ontario.

INTELLIGENCE.

CHINESE MISSION.

The schools of Mrs. Dyer, among the Chinese at Pinang, were lately mentioned. Mr. Dyer, her husband, in a letter to a brother missionary in India, speaks very affectionately of the Chinese children. He says the female children are a most interesting class; they seem capable of affection and gratitude. We hope, he adds, if the Lord permit, to have several under our roof at the commencement of the ensuing year. He speaks of his English congregation on the Sabbath evening as remarkably good, and of some with whom he takes sweet counsel, and who refresh him by their godly walk and conversation.

Mrs. Dyer, in a letter, remarks, that the Chinese are very ready to receive books, which are read and conversed about; but she knows of no one who seems earnestly inquiring after truth. But though things are thus dark among the Chinese, she speaks of this fact as encouraging, that a very considerable number of Sepoys, and other natives of Madras and its vicinity, have applied for the scriptures in Tamul; and these applications are frequent.—*Christian Watchman.*

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

The manufacturing counties are in a most wretched state, from the scantiness of employment for the labouring population, and from the reduced price of wages. A Liverpool correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser states, that in fifteen towns, there are 13,226 individuals employed, the average of whose wages does not exceed two and a half pence sterling per day; about four and a half cents. A meeting took place upon this subject, about the 20th of last month, at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, in which most painful statements of facts were made respecting the poor, by eye-witnesses. The number of the starving was stated, and their mode of struggling for subsistence simply described; the quality of the fare they live upon, the rags they are compelled to hide from the light of day, the schools and religious exercises they cannot attend, for want of clothing, &c. In 1100 families, not more than 200 were half employed. In some houses which had been visited, the unhappy inmates seemed anxious to be released from their sufferings by death. Others were dying from want of food. In other houses, there were a sick husband, a distracted wife, and children crying for bread, without fire, clothing, or food. For a family to be without food 24 or 36 hours, was no uncommon thing. Now, if we compare this fearful wretchedness with the enormous salaries of the bishops and established clergy, and with the wasteful luxury and idleness of titled nobility, and other dependents of an oppressive aristocracy, how shall we account for the patience of a people, who are thus ground to death by a government, which ought to protect and relieve them? And still more, how may we be astonished at the forbearance of heaven with such rulers as preside over and direct the destinies of this nation?—*ib.*

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC POLICY.

The following, from a "Review of Mr. Dwight's Travels in Germany," in the Christian Spectator, is worthy of especial notice, as illustrating the difference in the policy of the protestant and catholic religions, and the consequent difference in their effects in enlightening the human understanding.

Mr. Dwight observes, that there is a great difference between catholic and protestant countries in Europe, in the means of education; and that this difference is no where more visible than in Germany. In the protestant states of the north, most of the peasantry can read and write; while in Austria the proportion is very small. "Travel thro' Saxony," he says, "and you will not discover a child of ten years old, who has not acquired the rudiments of learning; but cross the Bohemian boundary, and you will soon perceive, that the peasantry are comparatively ignorant." In France, after minute inquiries, he learned, that of the adults among the catholic peasantry, a large proportion could neither read nor write; while among the Protestants almost every child was instructed.

This difference in instruction proceeds from the different principles of Catholics and Protestants. The reformers saw that ignorance was the foundation of most of the errors and superstitions which they opposed; that the only mode of securing to the people their proper character, was by providing adequate means of knowledge; and that without knowledge, the victory which they had gained would soon be lost.

Foreign Missionary Society, Litchfield Co.—The report of this Society, for the last year, (says the Connecticut Observer), has just been published. The following is the list of officers of the Society:—

Hon. John Cotton Smith, *President.*
Rev. J. Beach, Rev. L. Hart. *Vice-Pres'ts.*
Rev. Epaphras Goodman, *Secretary.*
Mr. Frederick Deming, *Treasurer.*
Mr. John P. Brace, *Auditor.*
Hon. Benjamin Tallmadge, Rev. Charles A. Boardman, Rev. Darius O. Griswold, Rev. Benjamin F. Staunton, Rev. Epaphras Goodman, Dea. Andrew Benedict, *Executive Committee.*

The receipts into the treasury of the Society, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1829, were $3083 38. The Society has paid into the treasury of the American Board within the last seventeen years, $29,102 93; and the county is none the poorer for doing it. To many of the donors, we know it has been a privilege to give to this sacred object. Alluding to the pressure of commercial embarrassments in large towns, and the consequent dependence which for the coming year, the Board place on the friends of missions, in the interior, the Secretary says:—

"The aid once very opportunely afforded by Litchfield county, in a time of peculiar embarrassment, was recognised at the time, by the friends of the cause in the vicinity of Boston, with tears of joy, and expressions of gratitude to God. Brethren, we have once relieved their necessities, and we can do it again. There is no want of ability. Let only the funds which the temperance reformation has saved the county for eight months past, be appropriated to this object, and our contribution will be increased to ten times the amount given the last year. Oh, for the same mind in Christians, which was also in Christ Jesus; who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes become poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich! Oh, for that heavenly spirit which animated the apostolic church, when no man said that aught of the things which he possessed was his own! "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Infidelity.—The editor of the Southern Religious Telegraph, (late Visitor and Telegraph), gives a number of characteristics of modern infidelity. 1. It is cheap—circulating its handbills and penny publications at a rate which will bring them into the reach of the poor and ignorant. 2. Infidelity in this country *has changed its dress.* It now comes to us, not in its true character, but with loud professions of regard and concern for "our holy religion." 3. *It has changed its mode of attack.* Formerly infidels attempted to disprove the truth of christianity. Now they write nothing in defence of avowed deism, but attack the distinctive doctrines of christianity. As ridicule has in some measure lost its power, infidelity now—5. *Raises the cry of a designed union between church and state.* This is now the most fashionable form which infidelity is taking in many parts of our country. Infidels in their great dread, or rather pretended dread, of a union between church and state, "talk of true religion like men who wish to promote it." Men whom no one ever suspected of caring any thing for religion, or regarding very much the interests of their country, are filled with alarm lest religion should be sullied by a union with the state, and lest the state should fall a victim to the deadly embrace of the church. We would add, that so far as our acquaintance extends, those are the most clamorous against the "Orthodox," and against "Presbyterians," for designing to mingle religion and politics, who lose no opportunity of elevating men of their own sentiments to office. Infidels, *et id omne genus*, may vote for those of their own way of thinking; but were one of the Orthodox to do this, it would be an alarming inroad on our constitutional rights.—*Conn. Obs.*

The 2d Commandment in an Italian Tract.—At the last anniversary of the American Tract Society, the Rev. Mr. Temple, missionary from Malta, related the following anecdote:—

"My teacher, a native of Italy, came into my room one morning, and took up a tract then lying on my table, and immediately cast his eyes upon the ten commandments, which I had inserted at the end. As soon as he had read the *second* commandment, he expressed much astonishment, and asked *whether this was a part of the decalogue?*—I immediately showed him this commandment in Archbishop Martini's Italian translation of the Latin Vulgate. He could not suppress his feelings of surprise on reading this in the Italian bible, and in a version too authorised by the Pope. "I have lived," said he, "fifty years; have been publicly educated in Italy; have had the command of a regiment of men, and fought in many campaigns; but till this hour I never knew that such a commandment as this was written on the pages of the bible!!"

"This anecdote is sufficient to show how studiously this commandment is kept from the knowledge of the people in Italy. So far as I am able to learn, it is not inserted in any of the catechisms used by the Roman Catholics on the continent of Europe; and I believe the same is equally true in all other parts of the world, where their religion prevails."—*Tract Mag.*

Title of the Indians to their Land.—It has been asserted that the Indians have no right to the land on which their tribes have lived, from time immemorial, except the right of occupying it; while the right of soil was vested in the United States, in virtue of the declaration of independence, and cession, from Great-Britain, by the treaty of 1783. Mr. Burgess, a member of the House of Representatives from Rhode-Island, in a speech on the distribution of the public lands, enters at some length into a history of their acquisition by the United States. Among other remarks, he says, "History does not authorise us to say, that the sovereigns of Europe ever claimed soil and freehold in the new world, by right of discovery. They [only] claimed, by virtue of discovery, the exclusive right to purchase the soil of the primitive owners." Again he says:—

"By the principles of the revolution, vested with the great right of pre-emption and settlement, and by the cessions of the several states, disencumbered of any conflicting claim, the United States have gone into the exercise of that right, for the common benefit of all the Union. They have by treaties, at various times, with the Indians, the owners of the soil, purchased it of them for a valuable consideration, either in hand paid, or for annuities stipulated to be paid to them in coming years. By this process the United States has changed what was in 1783, in them, a mere right of pre-emption, into a clear and unquestionable title of soil and freehold throughout almost the whole of that extensive region.—*Conn. Obs.*

Cherokees.—It has been often affirmed of late, that the mass of the Cherokees are anxious to remove beyond the Mississippi, but are prevented by their chiefs, and by white men, for whose interest it is that they should remain in their present residence. We are glad to see this matter brought to a practical test. Memorials are circulating among them, to be signed by those who wish to remain in the land of their fathers.

New-Orleans.—The following article is copied from a New-Orleans paper, of the 13th January:—

"A large congregation were highly entertained and instructed yesterday in the episcopal church, by one of the most eloquent and powerful sermons we have had from the pulpit, by Mr. Richmond. After the service, a handsome subscription of three or four hundred dollars was raised in aid of the Missionary Society. Among the distinguished visiters present, on the occasion, we were gratified to see Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, New-York."

Seceding Methodists.—A number of very respectable members of the methodist denomination, in the interior of Georgia, have, we are told, recently withdrawn from that body, with a view of connecting themselves with what are called the *Reformers*. The principal difference between the old and new societies, consists, we believe, in the discipline of the church; the former retaining all the power in the hands of the itinerant clergy, and the latter dividing it between the clergy and the laity. The reformed Methodists appear to be gaining ground.—*Charleston Obs.*

American Colonisation Society.—At the late meeting, the Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was chosen President, and the following gentlemen were added to the list of Vice-Presidents:—Hon. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut; Thomas S. Grimke, of Charleston, S. C.; Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey. The other officers remain as last year.

Seventh-day Baptists.—The number of persons, including their families and adherents, of this persuasion in the United Staths, is about ten thousand.—*Col. Star.*

Mourning.—The baptist society in Worcester has voted to discontinue the wearing of mourning apparel for the death of friends.

REVIVALS.

Washington Co. N. Y. and Rutland, Vt.—It appears by the following communication, lately received from a friend in Whitehall, under date of the 2d inst. that revivals are now in progress at that place, and other towns in the vicinity, to a greater extent than has been known in that county for many years past.—Of the whole number of towns, nine only are specified. Can it any longer be doubted that the Lord is appearing in earnest among the churches of our highly favoured land?

"It will doubtless be gratifying to those of your readers, who rejoice with the angels over repenting sinners, to hear that a few months since, a work of grace commenced in the congregational church in this town, and that the Lord is now visiting us with the outpouring of his Holy Spirit. The state of religion has been for some time declining; and most of the young among the congregation, were carelessly passing away their *youth*, their *special day* of *grace*, without securing an interest in Christ. This fact deeply affected the hearts of some professed Christians. The exercises of the sanctuary became more and more solemn. A day of fasting was appointed. It was manifest to all that the Lord was present by his Holy Spirit. In the morning exercises, the duty, the necessity, and the manner of observing a fast acceptably to the Lord, occupied our attention. Reasons were assigned why churches sometimes fast, and evidently receive a *curse*, instead of a *blessing*, &c. In the afternoon a church conference was held. It was a time of deep searching of heart among professors.—Some feared that they had never know what religion was. Some felt that they had been standing in the way of the conversion of sinners; and that worldly mindedness and spiritual stupidity had prevented the blessing of the Lord. One, for instance, would arise, and with brokenness of spirit, confess that his heart had been placed more upon things of this world, than upon the salvation of souls; ask his brethren to forgive him, and beg them also to pray that the Lord would forgive him. Another, weeping over his past lukewarmness, would say, that he knew he ought not even to expect his brethren to forgive him yet, for he was not humbled as he ought to be; and then turning to the unconverted youth present, would beg them to forgive him; that whilst he had seen them going the road to ruin, he had not warned them of their danger. Another still would say, that he feared he had already been the means of ruining souls, and that he had rather *die* than stand in the way of the salvation of one soul; for he knew that his death would be but a trifle, in comparison with the eternal death of one immortal soul. * *

"A work of grace commenced with power. Sinners left the meeting under deep conviction, asking what they should do to be saved. Eight bersons, who attended the sanctuary on the previous Sabbath without hope, were on the Sabbath following rejoicing in the prospect of the bliss of heaven. On the next Sabbath, eight more had hopefully submitted to the Lord. The aspect of things had now become solemn as death, and for weeks it appeared more like a funeral than any thing else. Meetings were thronged. Occasionally private praying circles, feeling something of the worth of souls, and the danger of their being lost, have continued, like our blessed Saviour, "all night in prayer;" and some of the unconverted have awoke in the dead of night, under deep conviction, spending the rest of the night in tears and supplication, finding no peace until they had made their peace with God. Others of the unconverted feared to close their eyes in sleep, lest an angry God should come out in judgment against them, and cast them with the rich man, where they would lift up their eyes in hell; and others, lest they should grieve away the Holy Spirit, and seal their endless ruin.—Six individuals, who had been for years cherishing a hope that they were on their way to heaven, but whose hope did not lead them to come out from the world, and dedicate themselves to God by a public profession of religion, have been brought to feel that they had been building upon a sandy foundation. Some of these had been driven almost to despair, but are now indulging *new* nopes, and are earnestly warning others to beware upon what foundation they are building their hopes of heaven.—In some instances, pious parents have set apart a day for special fasting and prayer; have suspended all their ordinary business, called together their unconverted children, affectionately warned them of their danger, and informed them that the salvation of *their souls* was the object for which they were to spend the day in fasting and prayer to the Lord of heaven.—Some whole families have hopefully passed from death to life; upwards of sixty have already, in the judgment of charity, become new creatures; and the work is still in progress.

"In some of the neighbouring towns, there are revivals more powerful still. The Lord is pouring out his Holy Spirit in West-Haven, Benson, Granville, Poultney, Hebron, Orwell, Shoreham, Cornwall, and other towns. For years past there have not been such showers of divine grace falling in this region. To God be all the glory. "S. W. M."

Augusta, Me.—The Christian Mirror gives a detailed account of a work of grace in this town, by which we learn, that a church has been formed in the scattered population at the north parish, where the people for years together supplied the want of preaching by holding reading meetings. Bible class instruction, by a pious school teacher, was more immediately connected with the commencement of the work. The church now consists of thirty-six members, most of whom are subjects of the revival. The work was still in progress, at the latest dates.

"A circumstance, worthy of special notice, is the favour which God has shown to the children of the covenant. Just one half of the members of the new church are descendants of one pious man, Benjamin Pettengill, Esq. formerly a deacon of the congregational church in Hallowell."

Schenectady.—A friend at Schenectady informs us, that the revival at that place is still in progress. Between twenty and thirty were admitted to communion in Mr. Mason's church, a short time since, chiefly on profession of their faith.

Delaware County, N. Y.—Extract of a letter from Windsor, N. Y. to a friend in Boston, dated Jan. 20, 1830:—

"God has for some time been pouring out his Spirit in Delaware county. The work began in Sterucker settlement, and it is said that there is but one family that is not a *praying family*. The work has since extended down the Delaware river to the Forks, and up to the village called the *city*. At Deposit, it has resembled another *pentecost*. In almost every house there are some anxious, or rejoicing in hope, and generally the heads of the family are of the number. After mentioning a number of persons, who had for years been confirmed in intemperate habits, he observes, "When such men and others are made temperate and praying men, who can forbear acknowledging, "*This is the finger of God!*" and who will not exclaim, "*What hath God wrought!*"

"In Windsor, it is an interesting time; surrounded as we are on almost every side by the manifest operations of the Holy Spirit, having learned that a powerful revival has just commenced at Binghampton, where more than twenty entertained hope in one week. Pray for us, that we may *awake*, *unite*, and *share* largely in the blessings which are poured down on every side."

Washington Co. Me.—At the meeting of Cumberland Conference, Rev. E. Kellogg gave an interesting account of the state of religion here. He mentioned no extensive revivals, but several interesting conversions in many different towns; and that, in many of the new and destitute churches, they are now receiving ministers, or making efforts to obtain them. While I am speaking, said Mr. K. the church in Perry is receiving a pastor in brother Roberts. The situation of the Indians in that town is highly encouraging. They are breaking away from their old superstitions. The school had been discontinued by the opposition of the *Priest!*—But at a recent council of the whole tribe, it was resolved, with but *two* dissenting voices, to renew the operations of the school.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Communicated by the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Sunday School Union.

YOUTH'S MISCELLANY.

This is the title of a little publication recently issued from the press of D. Bennett & Co. of this village. It makes an 18mo magazine, of sixteen pages; and is to be published monthly, at 26 cts. a year. Its title sufficiently indicates its general character. We have been quite pleased with the perusal of the January number, and think it may prove to be a useful little work. One or two of the articles were not particularly adapted to the young; but others were written with peculiar interest. We wish to see such publications scattered far and wide, among the youth of our country; and our best hopes shall ever attend them.

Sabbath Schools in Great-Britain & Ireland. The total number of Sabbath schools in Great-Britain, "*the land of Sabbath schools,*" is 6627; teachers, 72,503; scholars, 776,863. In Ireland, 2901 schools; 26,837 teachers, and 202,230 scholars.

The number of sholars reported in Liverpool, is nearly 10,000; in Sheffield, nearly 11,000; and in Manchester, nearly 30,000.

Notwithstanding the great numbers in connexion with Sabbath schools, it is supposed there are now one million five hundred thousand children in Great-Britain, whose religious instruction is comparatively, if not wholly neglected.

Payment of Sunday School Teachers.—It is, perhaps, not generally known, that in the early history of Sunday schools, teachers were *paid for their services.* To those who set a pecuniary value upon such services, it may not be uninteresting to learn, that at thirty-three cents a Sabbath, (the sum originally paid), the teachers now employed gratuitously in Great-Britain, would require nearly TWO MILLIONS of dollars a year; and those connected with the American Sunday School Union, nearly ONE MILLION of dollars.

One dollar was received some time since, from "*a little class of Sabbath school girls,*" being their "second voluntary offering for the cause of Sabbath schools." The money has been appropriated to the mission fund of the Oneida Union. Such offerings, from such a source, we take pleasure in acknowledging.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

When the memorial from a meeting of citizens of New-York, relative to the Cherokee Indians, was presented to the House of Representatives, it will be recollected that some of the Georgia delegation expressed themselves, in harsh and indecorous terms respecting the objects of it. The delegation from that city remained silent, and it was left to Mr. Spencer, of Albany, and Mr. Storrs, of Oneida, to defend the members of the meeting against the illiberal imputations of the Georgians. From that affair has resulted the following correspondence:—

New-York, Jan. 8th, 1830.

TO THE HON. AMBROSE SPENCER, AND THE HON. HENRY R. STORRS.

Gentlemen—You will please accept our sincere acknowledgments, for your timely and dignified vindication of the rights and character of the meeting in this city, which lately forwarded to Congress a memorial, praying that body not to violate the obligation of solemn treaties made with the Cherokees, and other nations of Indians.

The opinions and sentiments expressed in that memorial, receive our decided approbation; but if it were otherwise, we should reprobate any attempt to impair the right of the citizen to petition Congress.

While, as inhabitants of the city of New-York, we regret, gentlemen, that the duty of repelling the attack upon the meeting referred to, was suffered to devolve on you; we rejoice that there are those among the representatives in Congress from the state of New-York, who will not quietly permit the character of any portion of her citizens to be calumniated, and their rights assailed.

We have the honour to be, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN TRUMBULL, PETER MCCARTEE,
WILLIAM TORREY, J. R. B. ROGERS,
RICHARD VARICK, THEOS. FOWLER,
JAMES FAIRLIE, JOHN GRAHAM,
JOHN PINTARD.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1830.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 18th has been received. We feel highly gratified to learn that the course we took on the presentation of the memorial from the very respectable meeting in New-York, against the violation of the treaties with the Cherokee and other nations of Indians, meets your approbation.

In vindicating the sacred right of the citizen to petition government, on all and every subject; repelling the attacks made on individuals venerated and respected wherever known; and on a large and most respectable meeting of our fellow-citizens, on a subject involving the faith of the nation, its honour and character; and the existence of a race of men, now the remnant of a once powerful nation; we did no more than perform a duty incumbent on us, as the representatives of a free people. We beg you to accept our thanks for the favourable consideration of what we said on the interesting occasion to which you refer.

We are, most respectfully, your obedient servants, A. SPENCER,
HENRY R. STORRS.

Messrs. John Trumbull, William Torrey, Richard Varick, James Fairlie, John Pintard, Peter McCartee, J. R. B. Rogers, Theo. Fowler, and John Graham.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: FEBRUARY 16, 1830.

Criminal Gratifications.—The foreign journals mention, that the celebrated conjuror, Linsky, recently undertook to exhibit before one of the princes of Germany, his power over the influence of musket balls. The soldiers, it appears, had been secretly directed, while loading their guns, to bite off the balls from the cartridges, and hold them in their mouths. But when subsequently ordered to fire at Madam L. it proved that they had not all obeyed. The poor wife of the conjuror was killed on the spot.

This reminds us of a recent occurrence in Philadelphia, which, though not fatal in its termination, illustrates the same psinciple. A father and two daughters undertook to roll, each of them, a wheelbarrow upon a slack rope, suspended perhaps fifty or sixty feet high above the heads of the gaping multitude, in one of the theatres of that city. In the midst of the process, one of the ropes began to give way, and the daughter, who was upon it, saved herself only by placing one of her feet upon the rope occupied by her father, at the hazard of both their lives. What if both had fallen? By thus perishing, would they have been alone in their iniquity? Doubtless all will say, the crowd of spectators would have been participants in the crime. This is a perfectly clear case. We have no right to tempt others to risk their lives merely for our gratification.

Now, what if we apply this decision to the subject of religion. Many will go out of mere curiosity to the place where others are ruining their souls for eternity, by listening to errorists. Thus going, their example necessarily helps forward the work. Will the Judge of all account them innocent? Many will publish or circulate books, tracts, papers or handbills against the influence of vital religion, and this thro' considerations of a mere personal nature. Some will place books or papers in their own families, which are acknowledged to be mischievous in their tendency, because they are ingenious, or curious, or original. In all these things, men are certainly to be considered as responsible to God. It will be seen at last, that the Being who takes cognizance of every idle word, and thought, and action, will bring them into judgment for such conduct. And what shall be said of those who lend their names, their votes, their influence, directly on the side of Sabbath-breaking? Surely, a land never was known to cast off her Sabbaths, and prosper. There are those, who, while they *know* that the Sabbath is indispensable to the welfare both of church and of state, will yet, through passion, or prejudice, or worldly interest, rank themselves among the declared enemies of this blessed institution, and bring all the weight of their influence to bear upon its profanation. The Lord of the Sabbath will not hold them guiltless.

Prayer for Colleges.—It will be recollected that the fourth Thursday in the present month, has been observed, to some extent, for several years, as a season of prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our seminaries of learning. A correspondent of the Boston Recorder proposes that the concert be so modified, as to embrace "the young men of our country and the world."

Special Concert.—A correspondent in one of our colleges requests an interest in the prayers of Christians generally, that a revival which now prevails in that vicinity may be extended to the college. Saturday evening of each week is mentioned as a time of special concert.

Tracts—Monthly distribution.—In addition to the results mentioned in the report for this village, as found on our first page; it may not be improper to mention, that the scenes of distress which were witnessed among the poor led to a contribution for their relief, the following Sabbath, in several of the churches of the village.

A meeting of the Oneida Presbytery takes place in this village to-day, as adjourned from Rome. The occasion has reference more or less to the interesting state of religion in the churches within the bounds of this Presbytery.

The late Fire in Boston.—It appears from the Recorder, that the American Board will sustain some loss by the fire, the amount not yet ascertained; and that not more than half the stock of the Tract Depository has been saved. Dr. Beecher's society, also, through the want of a house, will be greatly incommoded for some time to come. The Recorder says—

"This event will excite the commiseration of many in every part of the country; but we will remember that every providence is in the hand of the Author of Missions and the Head of the Church."

Extravagance in Dress.—The subject of dress has its extremes on either hand, as is seen in the Quakers and the devotees of fashion; yet there is a vast deal of difference among those who constitute the medium. To many of these, the following remarks of the Rochester Observer will be found sufficiently applicable without note or comment:—

"When we see the *plumes* and *fringes* and *gewgaws* that disgrace (not adorn) the persons of some of our females on the Sabbath, we might, on some accounts, conclude that they could not have consulted their glasses, before they came to worship God in his sanctuary. But this cannot be. It is more likely they were so long before their mirrors, that they did not get time to look into the *mirror* of God's word, where they might have seen how women "professing godliness," ought to be adorned."

The Bible Society in Louisania.—This Society, it is said, has resolved to supply the entire population of that state with the bible.

Sabbath Mails.—Petitions in favour of Sabbath mails, as well as against them, are finding their way to Congress. What is the nation coming to, at this rate?

Emigrants for Liberia.—Fifty-eight coloured emigrants recently embarked at Norfolk for Liberia. Soon after the embarkation, thirty more, who had been liberated by a Mr. Early, of Georgia, arrived in port. They will have to wait several months for a passage.

The National Preacher, for January, contains a sermon by Rev. Dr. De Witt, of New-York, on "The wisdom and beauty of early piety;" also, the prize tract by Mr. Dickinson, the editor, entitled, "An appeal to the American Youth on Temperance." The editor states that the Society have published an edition of about 100,000 copies, to be found shortly at the depositories in the principal cities and towns. About 30,000 copies of Dr. Beecher's sermon on national prosperity, which was inserted in the Preacher for March, have also been published.

For the Western Recorder.

HINTS FOR UNIVERSALISTS.

MR. EDITOR—One class of Universalists are ready to acknowledge that the bible contains denunciations of wrath against the workers of iniquity; but they insist upon it, that these denunciations will never be executed, and that they are placed in the bible, only, as a wholesome restraint against the commission of sin. Well, suppose they are right. It follows, then, that they have been too wise for the divine counsels. They have found out the secret; and now, by publishing it, they will eventually defeat the benevolent purpose of God. Let it only be known that God does not intend to execute one of his threatenings; then all their efficacy will be destroyed.

Another class of Universalists will tell us, that all punishment, whether in this world or in the world to come, is disciplinary, intended for the good of the offender, who will thus ultimately be restored to divine favour. The bible furnishes us with a strong example, which is directly to the point. The devil, it seems, is to be chained a thousand years in the bottomless pit. At the end of that period he is to be released, when he will come forth with increased rage. How long, at this rate, will it take him to fit for heaven? Your's, &c. Q.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The whole week ending on the 6th inst. was spent by the Senate, in the further consideration of Mr. Foote's resolution to suspend for the present any further surveys of the public lands. During the debate, the speakers have wandered entirely from the question before the Senate; the subject comprised in the resolution appears to have been forgotten, and the debate has embraced almost every leading measure of the government from its commencement to the present day. With these have been mingled the slave question; the treatment which the northern, eastern and southern states have extended to those in the west, the question of internal improvements, the sovereignty of the states, and the powers of the national government. The senate chamber, during the debate, has been daily thronged with strangers, including an unusual concourse of ladies. The latter are admitted upon the floor, and occupy the seats of the Senators. No vote has yet been taken on the original resolution.

On Monday, the resolution offered by Mr. Webster, that the Senate would elect a printer on the 4th inst. was declared by the Vice-President, when it came up, to be out of order, being in his opinion repugnant to the provision of the joint resolution of appointing printers for both houses of Congress. Mr. W. then asked whether a resolution to remove the printer would be in order, and was answered in the affirmative from the chair. He then gave notice, that he should, when the Senate was more full, submit such a motion, and would take an opportunity to express his views at large on the subject.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a bill was reported, to abolish brevet rank in the army of the United States.

On Tuesday, the debate on the Maine contested election (after having occupied eight days) was finally terminated by a call of the previous question; which being sustained, the final question was taken, and the report of the committee of elections in favour of the sitting member, was adopted; ayes 111, noes 79.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, were spent in the discussion of the bill for taking the fifth census. Several amendments were made to the bill; when the committee of the whole reported it to the house; and the bill, with the amendments, were ordered to be printed.

The House, on Friday, concurred in the report of the committee of elections, in favour of the claim of Silas Wright, Jun. to the seat of Mr. Fisher, of the 20th congressional district of the state of New-York; and Mr. Wright, the present comptroller of this state, was declared to be entitled to the seat.

Mr. M'Duffie, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles, including manufactures of woollen and cotton, iron, hemp, sugar, molasses, &c.

The bill having received its first reading, Mr. Ramsay, of Pennsylvania, from a decided objection to the introduction or the discussion of such a bill, at this session, objected to its being read a second time.

According to the rules of the House, in case of such objection, the question was stated, "Shall the bill be *rejected?*" and on this question, the yeas and nays were ordered to be taken.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, rose to suggest to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the total futility of thus attempting to destroy this bill. If he were to succeed in his object, the discussion of the subject would not thereby be prevented; for the propositions contained in the bill could be revived in various forms.

Mr. Ramsay said he meant no disrespect to the gentleman from New-York; but he could not consent to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Strong, of New-York, desirous to defer for the present a discussion which might occupy the whole day, to the exclusion of private bills, which were the order of the day, moved to lay the bill on the table.

On this motion, which is not debateable, the yeas and nays were ordered. A call of the house having been required, the roll was called, and upwards of one hundred and ninety members were present. But before a division was taken on Mr. Strong's motion, the house adjourned.

A letter from a member of Congress, dated Monday, Feb. 8, to the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser, says—"Mr. M'Duffie's bill, reported from the committee of ways and means, reducing the duties on imported goods materially, was this day laid on the table, after its first reading, by a vote of 107 to 79. This is a strong measure; but when it is considered that the bill attempted to unsettle the policy of the nation, as manifested in the tariff act of 1828, it was not a harsh procedure. I consider this vote entirely indicative of the sense of this Congress."

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 6.—In Senate, the day was spent in the consideration of the bill to annul the law relative to principals, factors, or agents. [It renders legal, in all cases, purchases of goods, &c. from agents in whose hands they are intrusted by the owners; and changes altogether the present law on this subject.]

In Assembly, a petition was presented from a number of the western counties, that the supreme court clerk's office may be removed from Canandaigua to Geneva.

On motion of Mr. Mann, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions from other states relative to the tariff, and to amending the United States constitution, and the former was referred to the committee on trade and manufactures, and the latter to the judiciary committee.

Monday, Feb. 8.—In Senate, the bill authorising the loan of $5000, from the common school fund, to the county of Broome, at an interest of six per cent, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Throop, the committee on state-prisons were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Samuel W. Hopkins, respecting the conduct of Elam Lynds, keeper of the Sing-sing state-prison, and it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Bronson, Todd, and Benson.

In Assembly, a petition was presented from several of the banks in the city of New-York, which are applying for a renewal of their charters, praying for modifications in the bank law of last session, and in the revised statutes relative to the banks.

The bill to repeal the law passed last year, for the election of justices at town meetings, was taken up by the committee of the whole. Mr. Vanderpool spoke against the bill until the hour of adjournment. No question was taken.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.—In Senate, the bill from the Assembly, confirming the acts of justices of the peace and commissioners of deeds, in certain cases, was read the third time and passed.

The day was again spent in the consideration of the bill to amend the law relative to principals, factors or agents.

In Assembly, a resolution passed, that the house would hereafter meet at 10 o'clock.

The House again went into committee of the whole, on the bill to repeal the act directing the election of justices at town-meetings. Messrs. Vanderpool and Mann spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Robinson and Granger in favour. The committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.—In Senate, Mr. Waterman, from the committee on canals, to whom was referred the bill from the Assembly, to authorise the survey of the Susquehannah and Chemung rivers, reported against the same. The report was referred to the committee of the whole.

M. M'Lean, from the committee on literature, to whom was referred the petition of John B. Yates, relative to the literary institution at Chittenango, made a long and able report, in favour of granting the relief asked for, and introduced a bill accordingly. The bill authorises the comptroller to issue to John B. Yates, certificates of stock, in sums not less than one thousand dollars each, to the amount of *two hundred thousand dollars*, payable to him or his order, and bearing an interest of five per cent. As a security for the repayment of this money, the petitioner is to mortgage to the people of this state all the real estate owned by him in fee, in the town of Sullivan, being about fourteen hundred acres of land, together with all the machinery, utensils, and articles of personal property, employed or fixed in any mill or manufacturing establishment on said premises, and such as may be added to the same. The principal payable on demand. Double the usual number of copies of the bill and report was ordered to be printed.

The House again went into committee of the whole, on the bill to repeal the law for electing justices at town-meetings. After some further debate, the question was taken, and the bill was lost; ayes 41, noes 46. The committee rose and reported, and the house agreed to their report; ayes 48, noes 45. So the bill is *rejected.*

The two houses this day reelected *Abraham Keyser*, state treasurer. In Senate, Mr. Keyser had 22 votes, and George Merchant, 4. In Assembly, Mr. Keyser 84, and Mr. Merchant 23. Mr. Merchant was supported by the anti-masonic members.

SUMMARY.

Lower-Canada.—The provincial parliament of Lower-Canada met at Quebec on the 22d January. The Administrator-in-Chief delivered a speech from the throne. He recommends the building of more jails and court-houses. He advises some measures to prevent the circulation of pistareens and other small silver coins, at a nominal value, greatly exceeding their intrinsic worth; and states that his majesty's government has sent out a considerable quantity of British silver money, with a view to its circulation, and to its ultimately becoming the circulating medium of the country. He informs that elementary schools have been very generally established in the province, and that facilities have been afforded to all classes of his majesty's subjects to settle on the waste lands of the crown. Internal communications are progressing, and light houses are being erected. The provincial revenue has increased.

Upper-Canada.—The House of Assembly of Upper-Canada have refused to receive the chaplain designated for them by the Lieut. Governor, and have requested the clergy of York, of all the different christian denominations, to officiate alternately.

Opposition to Bolivar.—A letter from Curacon, dated the 4th ult. received at New-York, says—"The governments of Venezuela, Guayama, and Cumana, have declared against monarchy, and ordered 5000 men under Gen. Marino, to march against Bolivar; consequently a great deal of bloodshed is to be expected."

Allegany and Steuben.—The settlers on the Pulteney and Hornby estates in these counties, are pursuing a course similar to that which produced such important results on the Holland Purchase. They recently met in convention at Bath, and published a statement of grievances addressed to John Greig and Robert Troup, agents of those estates. They allude to the diversion of the tide of emigration to other quarters, occasioned by the reduced prices of the lands of the government and of the Holland Company, by the construction of the Erie canal, &c. The consequent depreciation in value of the Pulteney and Hornby lands, is then noticed; the great amount of debt due for those lands, it is said, exceeds the whole value of real estate, including improvements, in the hands of the settlers; this, with the impossibility of selling their lands at their estimated value, and inability to discharge their debts, compels them to seek relief. They then suggest to the Pulteney and Hornby agents the propriety of pursuing the policy which has recently been so beneficially exercised by the Holland Company towards the settlers on its lands; a policy mutually advantageous to the Company and its creditors, and which reflects credit on the agent (Hon. David E. Evans) whose instrumentality led to its adoption.—*Rochester D. Adv.*

Militia of New-York.—The annual return of Gen. Beck, adjutant general, furnishes the following recapitulation of the militia of this state, for 1829:—

Horse artillery,	1,728
Cavalry,	6,108
Artillery,	11,469
Infantry, (including light infantry and riflemen),	164,872
Companies of artillery and cavalry attached to infantry for inspection,	4,003
Total for 1829,	188,175
do. according to returns for 1828,	172,293
Increase,	15,882

Mississippi.—From the state of Mississippi, the National Intelligencer learns, that an act had passed both branches of the legislature of that state, extending to the Indians residing within that state, all the privileges and immunities whatever of *citizens of that state;* thus incorporating them with the white population. The bill wanted only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Kentucky.—The House of Representatives of Kentucky passed resolutions, Jan. 16th, in favour of the constitutionality of the tariff, and the appropriations by Congress for internal improvements, with only twelve dissenting voices.

In a letter lately published from Col. R. M. Johnson, member of Congress, is the following paragraph:—

"In Kentucky, my native state, I am proud to say, imprisonment for debt is not to be found in our statute books, under *any* circumstance. There, property only is responsible for debt; by which a wholesome credit is established; the creditor no longer looks to the body of his debtor to compel payment."

Murder.—Col. Dunn, superintendent of the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, Va. was coldly murdered on the 29th ult, by a young man named Cox, who had been discharged from employ at the armory. He entered the room where the Colonel was sitting alone, took deliberate aim, and shot him through the heart. Cox was arrested.

Ice at the South.—Letters from Baltimore, dated the 8th inst. say, "We have been shut up with ice since Saturday." We learn also, that most of the ports north of, and including the Potomac, are closed. Philadelphia has been shut up for some days.

"Mr. Samuel N. Grant (says the New-York Daily Advertiser) was robbed at the park theatre, on Tuesday evening, of his pocket-book, containing five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars, principally in one hundred dollar bills of the United States banks at New-Orleans and Lexington."

Mr. Samuel N. Grant will probably learn, in future, to keep away from such places, unless he is a very dull scholar in the "school of morality."—*Ed. Recorder.*

An act to suppress duelling has recently passed the legislative council of Florida, by which all persons concerned in fighting duels, sending or bearing challenges, &c. are declared incapable of holding office in the territory. In case any person shall kill his antagonist in a duel, or so wound him that he shall die therefrom in three months after, such person so killing or wounding, shall, on conviction, "suffer death, by being hanged by the neck." Persons who attempt to evade this statute by leaving the territory, are made alike subject to the penalties, as if the offence had been committed within its limits.

James Smithson, of London, lately deceased, has left a will, in which, after making some small legacies, he leaves the whole of his property, about 120,000 pounds, to his nephew and to his children; but if he shall have no children, then the property is to go to the founding of an institution in the United States, at the city of Washington, to be called the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

The receipts into the city treasury of New-York during the past year, amount to $1,354,955 51. The expenditures during the same period amount to nearly the same sum. The single charge for printing and stationary is upwards of $4000.

The United States Senate contains thirty-nine lawyers, two merchants, one physician, and five farmers and manufacturers. Nine have been governors of different states, and fifteen have been judges.

Advices from Little-Rock, Arkansas, state that the Choctaws and Osages have been committing hostilities on each other. Seven Osages were killed at one of their hunting camps on the Canada-River.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

At Worcester, Mass. Jan. 28, Rev. *John S. C. Abbot*, as pastor of the calvinist church and society. Sermon by Rev. J. Hawes, of Hartford, Conn.

At Beverly, Mass. Jan. 27, Rev. *Christopher T. Thayer*, over the first congregational church. Sermon by his father, Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Lancaster.

At Woodbury, N. J. Jan. 14, Rev. *Charles Williamson*, as pastor of the united churches of Woodbury and Blackwoodtown.

At Franklin, Maine, Rev. *Jedediah Darling*, to the pastoral care of the baptist church.

At Brockport, N. Y. Jan. 13, Rev. *Joseph Myers* was installed as pastor of the presbyterian church. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Penney, of Rochester.

At Burlington, Conn. Jan. 17, Rev. *Erastus Scranton* was installed pastor of the church and society at that place. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Merwin, of New-Haven.

At Stratford, Con. Feb. 3, Rev. *Thomas Robbins* was installed as pastor of the first church and society. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Enfield.

MARRIED,

In Warren, on the 7th inst. by Rev. Mr. Merick, Mr. *David Walkley*, of Rome, Ohio, to Miss *Flavia Leonard*, daughter of Mr. Moses Leonard, of Warren.

DEATHS.

In Albany, on Saturday last, after a protracted illness, Hon. *Moses Hayden*, member of the Senate of this state from the 8th district.

In Fernandina, East-Florida, on the 15th ult. Mr. *Thomas Christian*, late merchant of this village, aged 37.

In Verona, on Saturday the 6th inst. Mr. *Philetus Brush*, aged 63.

At Sacketts' Harbour, Mrs. —— *Brown*, mother of the late Major-Gen. Jacob Brown, commander in chief of the United States army, and said to be the first white woman that set her foot on the soil of Jefferson county.

At New-Haven, on the 3d inst. Col. *Jared Mansfield*, L. L. D. aged 71, for several years surveyor-general of the United States, and professor of natural philosophy in the military academy at West-Point. He was born in that city, and was educated at Yale College. He belonged to the class of 1777, and received the degree of A. M. in 1787.

At Baltimore, *Isaac Garrelson*, Esq. senior purser in the navy of the United States, aged 63.

NOTICE.

On Saturday evening the 5th inst. the Letters and Papers of the Subscriber were taken from his box in the post-office, by a person unknown, and doubtless with a fraudulent intent. Nothing is known of what the box contained, except that it was full of letters and papers. This is therefore to give notice to the subscriber's correspondents, if they have forwarded to him any thing valuable, the receipt of which has not been acknowledged, to give him immediate information of the same.

Mr. EDWARD VERNON, agent of the Am. S. S. Union, and Rev. RALPH CUSHMAN, also occupied the same box, and make the same request of their correspondents.

Utica, Feb. 14, 1830. G. S. WILSON.

Rev. Charles White, of Cazenovia, presents his thanks to the Ladies of his congregation, for the payment of fifty dollars, to constitute him a Life Director of the Western Education Society. *Cazenovia, Feb.* 11, 1829.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received by HASTINGS & TRACY—

THE OFFICE OF SURROGATE, and Executors' and Administrators' Guide, containing the whole ecclesiastical law, and practice of the state of New-York: Also, an entire new set of Forms, adapted to all cases of practice in the Surrogate Courts, to be used by the Surrogate, Attorney, Administrators, Guardians, and in applications for Dower: By T. Atwood Bridgen, surrogate of Albany.

Also, The New-York State Register, for the year of our Lord 1830, with a concise United States Calendar: By Roger Sherman Skinner.

Greek and English Lexicon, Euler's Algebra, Græca Majora, Botta's Revolution, The Cabinet, &c. &c.

Feb. 9, 1830. 6

DR. ROBERTS'
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

INSOLVENT BLANKS.

BLANK FORMS of Proceedings, under the provisions of the revised statutes, relating to "voluntary assignments by an insolvent, for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment," just printed and for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY. *Utica, Feb.* 2, 1830.

WARNER & HARVEY,

HAVE just received a consignment of the following valuable and highly approved New Preparations, viz:—

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla,
Oil of Black Pepper,
Citrated Kali,
Black Oxide of Mercury,
Extract Quinine,
Solidified Cocoa,
Oil of Copaiva,
Compound Syrup of Liverwort,
Gowland's Lotion, and
Saratoga Powders.

These Saratoga Powders possess all the virtues of the water, at a considerable less expense.

Also, on hand, as usual, a superior assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, for sale low for cash.

Utica, Feb. 2, 1830. 5w6

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford*, 1829. 37

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.

SMITH COPELAND.

Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

JUSTICES' MANUAL.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a new supply of the Justices' Manual.

They have also for sale, the Revised Statute, entitled, "Of Courts held by Justices of the Peace," with an analysis, marginal notes, and index, by the hundred, dozzen, or single. Also, the Blanks required under said statute. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1830.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

COMPLAINTS OF THE POOR.

BY R. B. SOUTHEY.

And *wherefore do the poor complain?*
The rich man ask'd of me.
Come walk abroad with me, said I,
And I will answer thee.

'Twas evening, and the frozen streets
Were cheerless to behold;
And we were wrapt and coated well;
But *yet* we felt the cold.

We met an old bare-headed man,
His locks were few and white;
I ask'd him what he did abroad,
In that cold winter night.

'Twas bitter keen, indeed, he said;
At home no fire had he;
And therefore he had come abroad,
To ask for charity.

We met a young bare-footed child,
She begged loud and bold;
I ask'd her what she did abroad,
When winds were blowing cold.

She said her father was at home,
And he lay sick in bed;
And, *therefore*, was it, she was sent
Abroad to beg for bread.

We saw a woman sitting down
Upon a stone to rest;
She had a baby at her back,
Another at her breast.

She told us that her husband serv'd,
A soldier far away;
And, *therefore*, to her parish, she
Was begging back her way.

We met a girl; her dress was loose;
And sunken was her eye;
Who with the wanton's hollow voice,
Address'd the passers by.

I ask'd her what there was in guilt,
That could her heart allure
To shame, disease, and late remorse:
She answer'd, she was poor.

I turn'd me to the rich man, then,
For silently stood he:
You ask me why the poor complain,
And these have answer'd thee.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—The following inquiry has been suggested by a friend of mine, who is a chorister of respectability and musical attainments; and according to my estimation of good singing in our worshipping assemblies, it is certainly a question of no ordinary consideration.

"How should a teacher of sacred music proceed with his pupils, in order to instruct and qualify them properly for the services of the sanctuary?"

The copious and explicit rudiments, contained in our music books, at the present day, would, at first view of the subject, seem to preclude the necessity of any inquiries of this nature. But if experience has taught us, that in other arts and sciences, a systematical course of instruction is indispensable, why, I would ask, may we not infer the same with respect to vocal music? I have long been of the opinion—and I am warranted in saying that it is the belief of teachers and vocalists, better capable of judging than myself—that the want of a uniform and systematic method of instruction, is one of the primary causes that serves directly to keep our church music in the low state it now is, in a large proportion of the congregations in this country. And in corroboration of this opinion, we need only advert to a single circumstance of frequent occurrence. Two choirs may have drawn their rudiments and music from the same source; and yet, if they have been under the instruction of different teachers, it is next to an impossibility, when united, for them to perform even the plainest piece of music, so as to produce an agreeable and proper effect. Nay, it is not unfrequently the case, that their singing, instead of being a rational appeal to the understanding, and aiding the purposes of devotion, is little else than senseless jargon.

But, Sir, the arrangement of a practical method of instruction, which would, in the end, obviate such difficulties, produce a uniformity of style, and raise our church music, so as to render it in truth a devotional exercise, is a task which I shall not attempt at this time. Indeed, it is an undertaking, I am sensible, beyond the reach of my abilities and experience. The question, however, before us, seems so intimately connected with the one which appeared in your paper, "Where shall we find a good teacher," that I have thought proper to submit the views which I have given in answer to the above inquiry, to the consideration of those interested in this subject. And as I shall suppose the teacher qualified for his station, and fully competent to prosecute an undertaking fraught with so many important consequences, the remarks which I shall briefly make will be general.

There are three particular exercises, which, if my views on this subject are correct, should be introduced at the commencement of a school, and receive a regular share of attention, during the whole course of pupilage. *First*, forming the voice, and tuning it to the major & minor scales and the usual modulations. The object of this is, to produce a good quality of tone, and correct intonation; to strengthen weak voices, and render soft and agreeable those which are naturally harsh and inflexible; and as these are attainments of the utmost importance to the vocalist, the judicious instructor should adopt a course of exercises for the voice, which will eventually produce the desired effects. *Secondly*, beating and keeping time. Among compilers and teachers of music, there is a diversity of opinion, as to the course which ought to be pursued, in order to effect an exact observance of time. From a careful examination, however, of this subject, I am convinced that the most efficient method is the one pointed out in Musica Sacra, and also by counting to each beat, 1, 2, both in common and triple time. The first number should be spoken the loudest, for the purpose of giving a school an advantage for precision, and a general idea of accent. *Thirdly*, practising the manner in which notes and tunes should be accented and sung, to produce different effects, and the proper expression of various sentiments.

Perhaps there is nothing belongs to the mechanical part of singing, (if I may be allowed the expression), to which, generally speaking, so little attention is paid as the exercise last mentioned. Indeed, it is a subject, which, in many of our singing schools, is either wholly neglected, or at most, but ineffectually introduced. Its importance, nevertheless, I am confident, will be appreciated by every one who reflects that the number of tunes used by choirs in general, is very limited; that our psalms and hymns are numerous, and varying in sentiment, frequently in the same stanza; and moreover, when we consider that if a subject is expressed in a careless and improper manner, the design of this important and delightful part of worship must, in a great measure, be defeated. Nor is this all; singers ought, in some degree, to have a practical knowledge of the different accents, before they attempt the application of words; for then their attention must necessarily be directed to other considerations, some of which will be noticed.

We will now suppose that a teacher has given his school a sufficient understanding of the rudiments and practical lessons, to commence the reading of plain music; and that he has made a judicious selection of tunes for the ordinary purposes of worship. He should now proceed to establish a correct and *uniform* pronunciation among his pupils, and teach them, by appropriate examples, to give their words a proper *musical* utterance, in a plain and graceful manner. And the necessity of such a course, must, I think, be obvious from the very circumstance, that so many of our words are subject to a diversity of pronunciation, and that a want of uniformity in this respect, will inevitably prevent the words sung from being distinctly heard, especially when a choir is numerous. Take, for illustration, the verb *are*, and let three individuals, at the same instant, apply it to a single note. Let one of them pronounce it *ay-er*; the other *oh-er*; and the third, *ar*. Now, in order to understand with any degree of certainty, what the individuals have uttered, it will be necessary to direct our attention particularly to one of them; and even then, should the quantity of tone be equal, it is more than probable we may be deceived. But let the parts of the choir pronounce this word as above directed, making use of two slurred notes properly harmonised, and they will render it perfectly unintelligible. And in addition to these remarks, I shall only say, that from the very nature of our language, the exercises of a school should commence with the vowels, varied to their different sounds; and thence proceed from the simplest combination of letters, to those words which are so constructed as to require a particular exertion and management of the breath, in order to utter them distinctly. I shall not, however, pause here, to present a classification of words for this purpose, but will leave the business with the instructor, and hasten to the last thing which I shall notice, as relating to the preparation of a choir for the services of the church.

If what has already been said, in regard to expression, be correct, it must be evident, that an instructor should introduce this subject as soon as circumstances will permit; and by referring to the words set to music, and also by selecting those psalms and hymns for exercises, which contain a sudden transition of sentiment, he should give his pupils a correct understanding of all those things which belong to the oratory of the art.

I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, dismiss this subject, without observing, that in too many instances, the exercises of a school, and particularly the rudiments, are hurried over in a mechanical and superficial manner. Is it sufficient for a scholar to know the *name* of a character; and only to have a vague idea of its practical use? No; he should be directed to an example, and distinctly shown the effect which it is intended to produce. And this is the course, which, in my opinion, a teacher ought to pursue, in relation to every thing pertaining to the art of music. For, let him proceed in this manner, and his school will become a place of mental improvement; the understanding will be enlightened, and the impressions will be lasting and beneficial to his pupils in their future progress.

Now, if the imperfect view which has been taken of this subject, be worthy of notice, the question will naturally arise—How is it possible to accomplish so much, in the short time for which instructors are generally employed? To this I would take the liberty briefly to answer, that a singing school should be a place of business, not of amusement; a systematical course of instruction should be adopted, and the exercises of every evening or school properly divided, and each receive a distinct and regular share of attention; and if the selection of tunes be made with judgment, and agreeably to circumstances, by pursuing such a course, it is believed that much may be accomplished; especially in those societies, where teachers are often employed, the subject popular, and the object in view extends no further than the preparation of a choir for the services of the sanctuary. GUSTAVUS.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

INDIAN ANECDOTE.

The following interesting anecdote has been related by a venerable philanthropist, now residing in Philadelphia. It occured several years ago; but as the same lamentable cause still exists, its age can be no argument against the effect it may happen to produce on the minds of some of your readers, who may be influenced by the example of their brother, *to go and do likewise.*

It was (says he), during my visit among the Indians in the state of New-York, in the year 1797, that I was informed of a then recent transaction among the Creek nation. It appears that two young men had been some time at Princeton college, preparing for the missionary service. They endeavoured to subject themselves to the various hardships that necessarily awaited them; and at night took lodging on boards. When considered competent for their important task, several persons of distinction accompanied them to the Indian country. When arrived at the house of a chief, a dissertation took place, and it was agreed to call a council. Accordingly notice was given, and a council called. The visiters then informed them, "that they had brought them two ministers of the gospel, to preach salvation to them, and also some good books that would learn them the road to heaven." The Indians received this intelligence without apparent concern, and replied that they would consider the subject, and return an answer in fourteen days. During this interval the young ministers proposed preaching, but the Indians would not permit it until their own conclusions were made.

At the expiration of the term, the assembly again convened; when the Indians inquired of their visiters, if they had not *dark people* among them? whether they preached the gospel of salvation to *them?* and gave *them* those good books which would learn them the way to heaven? and if they treated them as brethren, or as slaves? These very unexpected interrogations seemed to furnish new matter for reflection; they nevertheless brought their respective answers. The Indians then advised them to "go home, and preach the gospel of salvation to these; give them those good books which learn them the way to heaven; treat them as brethren; and then come and preach to us."

The whole missionary company soon departed, and one of them, who was at that time a member of Congress, and resided in the state of New-Jersey, was so much affected by the circumstance, that in a short time he emancipated all his slaves.

Soon after my return home, I called on this congress-man, in order to hear his own statement. He very readily, seriously, and fully, confirmed the whole.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH-AMERICA.

In the month of December, 1827, a planter discovered, in a field at a short distance from Monte-Video, a sort of tomb-stone, upon which, strange, and to him unknown, signs were engraven. He caused this stone, which covered a small excavation formed with masonry, to be raised, in which he found two exceedingly ancient swords, a helmet, and shield, which had suffered much from rust, and earthen amphora, of large capacity. The planter caused these objects, together with the tomb-stone, to be removed to Monte-Video, where, in spite of the effects of time, and the little care taken of the stone, fragments of Greek words could be easily made out, read, and supplied, which, when translated, are to the following purpose:—"During the dominion of Alexander, the son of Philip, king of Macedon, in the 63d Olympiad, Ptolemaios." It was impossible to decipher the rest. On the handle of one of the swords was the portrait of a man, supposed to be Alexander. On the helmet there is sculptured work that must have been executed by the most exquisite skill, representing Achilles dragging the corpse of Hector round the walls of Troy, (like the Fabula Hiaca, the bas-relief of stucco found in the ruins of the Via-Appia, at Fratocchio, belonging to the princes of Colonna, which describes all the principal scenes in the Iliad and Odyssey). It is quite clear, from the discovery of this kind of monumental altar, that a contemporary of Aristotle has dug up the soil of Brazil and La Plata. It is conjectured that this Ptolemaios was the commander of Alexander's fleet; which is supposed to have been overtaken by a storm in the great ocean, as the ancients called it, and driven on the coast of Brazil, where it erected the above mentioned monument, to preserve the memory of the voyage to so distant a country.—At all events, this discovery furnishes a fact deserving the attention of antiquarians.—*Jour. des Voyages et Archives Geograph.*

OLD BOOKS.

Of all things, be careful of your old books. We have heard a well authenticated story of a Yankee scholar, who found somewhere in Virginia, a stray leaf of Walton's polyglott bible; one of the most rare, costly and valuable works extant. On enquiry, he found that the whole work had been used up for wrapping paper; the owner not thinking that such a mass of awkward looking black marks, wholly unintelligible to himself, could be of any value to any one.

We have seen within an hour, a fragment of an English bible, with annotations, printed in black letter, in 1583. The whole work was bought a few years since by a tin pedlar, for three cents a pound. His employer preserved it from the paper-makers; but the binding was ruined in the confusion of a *fire*, and borrowers have plundered it of leaves to keep as curiosities, till its ruin is completed. The translation used in England, when this was printed, is extremely rare, and would be seized with avidity by any biblical scholar, or any of our public libraries.

We say again, take care of your old books, especially if they are unintellgible. Keep them safely, until you find some one who understands them; some one who knows their value. We have saved several old books from ruin, which were reckoned useless, and by themselves, were really useless, but which in connection with others, were of great value. One was a review of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, written immediately after its first appeareance.

When a work is in several volumes, be careful to keep them altogether. We know a set of Henry's Commentary, which the owner ruined in his second childhood, by giving a volume to each of his children.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA.

While we acknowledge the literary merit of this work, now being published under the editorship of Dr. Lieber, assisted by Mr. Walsh, of Philadelphia, we wish to put our christian friends on their guard against the principles which appear in its religious articles. The article Bible, contains a remark that the chief benefit of our Bible Societies will be to induce people to learn to read.—*Albany Register.*

Walsh, the person above alluded to, is the editor of the National Gazette, and is a *Roman Catholic.* Noah, of New-York, editor of the Enquirer, is a *Jew.* Yet the opinions of these men, on religious subjects, and their sneers, are copied by those who claim to be protestant Christians.—*N. H. Obs.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$140 50a141	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	142 50a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 75a4 81	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 25a5 37	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 62a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 02	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 02a1 06	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	71a72	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	52a	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Chenango - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Rochester - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County -	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara - -	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others - -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville - -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - - -		Columbus - -	do
Thames - - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

QUARTERLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, FOR 1830.

THIS work is conducted by officers of Yale College, with the assistance of officers of the Theological Institution at Andover, and of Middlebury, Burlington, Amherst, and other colleges. Among its contributors are also numbered distinguished clergymen or laymen of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. It is devoted to the explanation and defence of EVANGELICAL TRUTH; the promotion of the cause of missions, and of all those great objects of christian enterprise which distinguish the present day. A part of each number, likewise, is devoted to the interests of education, and of literature, contemplated in its bearing on the best interests of man. Its leading characteristic is intended to be *vigorous discussion on the broadest scale.*

CONDITIONS.

The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR will be published on the first day of *March, June, September,* and *December.* Arrangements have been made for its *prompt* and *regular* delivery, in all cases.

Each number will contain 168 pages 8vo. printed on paper of a superior quality, and with an elegant and new type, prepared expressly for the work.

The price is *Three Dollars* a year, payable on the delivery of the *first* number. Mail subscribers, who order the work, will be expected to accompany the order with payment for the first year, free of postage. Agents will furnish the work to subscribers, in their immediate vicinity, without charge for transportation.

Numerous recommendations of this work, as conducted during the last year, have been given by distinguished clergymen and laymen, in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Among these the following only will be cited:—

From the New-York Spectator, of Sept. 11, 1829.

"This work might assume for its motto, "Principles, not Men," with perfect propriety. It treats of subjects connected with that which is of the deepest and most unusual interest to the family of mankind. But so vast is their range, and so various their contents, that there need not be any sameness in their nature; nor do we find any. Indeed, we have rarely met with a quarterly publication of equal size, containing so much that is *readable,* to use a fashionable but significant phrase. There is a *conciliatory* and *catholic* spirit in all the discussions on doubtful or disputed points of theology, (oftener professed than observed), to be found in all the articles."

Recommendation by Clergymen of Boston and the vicinity:—

The Subscribers are satisfied that the Christian Spectator has been, from its commencement, highly useful in sustaining the cause of literature, morality, and religion. They have been particularly pleased with the ability with which it has been conducted, since it assumed the *quarterly form.* They consider this mode of publication an improvement, and particularly favourable to enlarged and accurate discussions of topics of general interest. And they deem it of peculiar importance, that a work like this should be enabled to take a decided and commanding stand among the quarterly periodicals of the day. We therefore cordially recommend it to the patronage of the public. LYMAN BEECHER.
WARREN FAY. J. H. FAIRCHILD.
JOHN BROWN. SAMUEL GREENE.
B. B. WISNER. EDWARD BEECHER.

Published by A. H. MALTBY, New-Haven, Connecticut. Agents, HASTINGS & TRACY, Utica: E. PECK & Co. Rochester: HIEL WARNER, Canandaigua: H. HOOKER, Auburn. *Feb.* 8, 1830. 6

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE, Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisice, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood.* From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August,* 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July,* 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.
G. MARSHALL, Old Post-Office, Utica.
August 25, 1829. 34

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families,* and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy,* in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.
August 25, 1829. 34

NOTICE,

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

HITCHCOCK'S NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica. *Nov.* 17, 1829. 46

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.
"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Alfred B. Hatheway,* an imprisoned and insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 18th day of December, 1829.
51w10 ALFRED B. HATHEWAY, *Insolvent.*

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, executed by William Ketchum to Ansel Bruce, of all that certain piece or lot of land, lying and being in Rome, Oneida county, bounded as follows: Beginning on Fish creek, at the corner of land owned by Nathan Ladd; thence south thirty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east, on the line of said Ladd's land, to a stake on the reservation line; then north thirty-six degrees east, fourteen rods, to a stake; then north thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, until it strikes the bank of Fish creek, so as to contain forty-two acres and an half of land; then down the bank of said creek to the place of beginning, being part of lot number twenty of the unappropriated lands, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, in 1809, on the east side of Fish creek: And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, at the United States hotel, kept by A. Shepard, in Utica, Oneida county, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated December 17th, 1829.
51m6 Z. P. MAINE, *Assignee.*

DEFAULT being made in the payment of monies due on a mortgage, executed April 3, 1828, by *Isaac Powell* to *Aust